

THE ARIZONIAN.

TUBAC, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1859.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to THE ARIZONIAN, Tubac, Arizona.

The Arizonian.

We commence to day the publication of a weekly newspaper under the above title, devoted to the interests of Arizona and the development of its resources. The territory we have selected for our home is unlike any other portion of the United States. Separated on the one hand by the broad, unsettled wastes of Texas and New Mexico from the Atlantic States, and on the other from the golden sands of California, it resembles neither region in its climate, soil or resources. Attached as we now are nominally to the Territory of New Mexico, and situated many hundred miles from its seat of government, the western portion of Arizona is a region without the shadow of anything that claims to be law. The highest crimes may be committed and justice can never overtake the fugitive. So far as we know, no judge or justice, either Federal or Territorial, has ever visited this portion of the country. One great object we shall have in view will be to advocate the establishment of law and government in Arizona.

In politics our opinions are fixed, and when the social requirements of our state demand it we shall speak our sentiments freely and fully. For the present, and until government extends to us the right of suffrage, we shall ignore the subject, till our citizens are vouchsafed the right to take part in the political questions which agitate the Union.

In general terms we will endeavor to give our readers a summary of the events which are passing in the world. The limits of our paper are necessarily small, but they are thought to be sufficient for our wants at the present time. We shall enlarge them as the necessities of the Territory justify.

In the enterprise, we have now begun, we have little hopes of pecuniary gain. The reading population of Arizona is small, and the expense of publication great. It is not, therefore, with very bright prospects of pecuniary return that we begin our labors. Yet, if we feel that we have the sympathy and good wishes of the people of our country, and that our labors contribute somewhat, however little, to procure for them the boon they are now asking of the General Government, we shall feel amply rewarded for the toils and labors we have undertaken.

No Troops for Sonora.

Congress refuses to second the President's recommendation to station American troops in Chihuahua and Sonora, and take possession of the country. In view of the condition of affairs in those states we can but regard this refusal as a grave mistake. The Territory of Arizona never can be fully opened to settlement, and her immense mineral resources amply developed, without a port on the Gulf of California. With the port of Guaymas only three hundred and fifty miles, and Port Lobos only one hundred and seventy-five miles distant, the people of this Territory are compelled to freight goods, provisions and mining tools from some point on the Mississippi or the coast of Texas—a long, dangerous, and difficult journey to the settled portion of the Territory, at heavy expense and risk, being denied even the privilege of transit through Sonora. This expense and loss of time of course greatly increases the cost of every article consumed, and seriously retards mining operations.

The General Government, while it withholds a Territorial organization, delays in establishing mail routes, and affords no adequate protection against Indian depredations, sees fit to maintain custom-houses along the Sonora frontier, and thus impose taxes upon our citizens without giving them representation, a principle adverse to the fundamental doctrines of a Democratic government. Goods imported through Sonora cost the consumer here a double duty,

namely, the import duty at Guaymas, and the export duty into the United States, besides the risk of transportation through Mexican territory, the risk of confiscation and plunder.

In Sonora nothing but anarchy exists. There is neither law, nor order, nor any respect for right—neither security for life nor property. The murder and robbery of strangers is considered legitimate business, whenever opportunity offers; and the American who travels in Sonora must be wary of his life! No American can obtain redress for insult, abuse, or the loss of property; nor can he peaceably follow any legitimate business without constant annoyance and heavy taxation. The entire frontier of Arizona is open to the depredations of Mexican thieves, who are incessant in their operations, receiving open encouragement from the authorities—who will render little or no assistance to recover stolen property.

The seizure of Sonora can but be a question of time. Its possession is vitally necessary to the settlement and development of all that great expanse of country between the Colorado and the Rio Grande; and every month of delay is dearly paid for by the people of Arizona. Twenty-five hundred American troops, properly distributed, could control the entire state of Sonora, preserve order, and open one of the richest mineral and agricultural regions in the world, to American industry.

Congressional Proceedings.

The second session of the thirty-fifth Congress is over, and but little has been done for the public good. There has been the usual amount of speech-making, corruption and humbuggery, such as distinguishes a latter-day American Congress. Nearly the entire session has been consumed in debating the Pacific Railroad, the Cuban question, and a modification of the tariff, without accomplishing anything. By a vote of five to four, the House Committee on Military affairs refused to introduce a bill to enable the President to carry out his plan of occupying Sonora. A bill to organize the Territory of Arizona was reported to the House, but we have not yet learned how it was disposed of. A special committee in the House was selected to investigate great frauds which have been discovered in the management of Naval affairs. Up to our latest dates there had been no provision made for increasing the revenue and diminishing the public debt, and it is highly probable that there will be an extra session.

Mail Facilities.

We are under obligations to the Overland Mail Company, (through Mr. Buckley, agent,) for consenting to carry our paper and distribute it along their route. It is hoped and expected that some arrangement will soon be made with the Overland Mail Co., by which they will be able to carry a newspaper mail. Our citizens are also looking anxiously, and we may say prayerfully, for the eventful hour when the Post Office Department will condescend to bestow upon them a weekly mail from Tucson to Fort Buchanan. We are all enduring much inconvenience and damage for want of such an arrangement.

Death of Gen. James Gadsden.

The newspapers in the States announce the death of Gen. Gadsden, of South Carolina, who died at his residence in Charleston on the 29th of December, last, aged sixty years. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to Mexico, in 1853, General Gadsden's name is chiefly associated with the Treaty executed in 1854, between Mexico and the United States. That instrument is generally known as the "Gadsden Treaty." Under its provisions, the boundary line between the two countries was definitely settled, a Commission was appointed to survey the line, and the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Gaudaloupe-Hidalgo were abrogated; Mexico granting the free navigation of the Colorado river, and the Gulf of California; also, relinquishing her title to the proposed territory of Arizona. The tract of country thus acquired was for a long time known as the "Gadsden Purchase." In consideration of the stipulations agreed upon on the part of Mexico, the United States guaranteed the payment to the Mexican Government of the sum of ten millions of dollars. Mr. Gadsden, since his retirement from diplomatic life, has taken no active part in national affairs.

European Intelligence.

The steamship Asia, with Liverpool dates to Jan. 22d, arrived at New York on the evening of the 7th ult., having been over sixteen days on the passage.

The King of Naples was very ill. The Moniteur announces the entire abolition of the use of passports.

It was reported that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between France and Sardinia. Warlike preparations continued in France; many steamers and transports were preparing for sea, and so little confidence was felt in the state of affairs on the continent, that a partial panic had been created on the Paris Bourse.

The British Minister at Washington will be instructed to obtain the reopening of the American coasting trade to British vessels, in return for a like concession by Great Britain.

It is reported that Parliament will be asked for a considerable increase in naval estimates.

The British Government is said to have resolved to take sufficient measures to protect the English interest in Mexico.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon intends visiting the United States.

The widow of the poet Wordsworth died on the 17th of January.

The French garrison at Rome had been reinforced by two regiments of the line.

At Turin the belief in approaching war was increasing. It was stated that the sending of troops from Austria to Italy had been suspended, while another account says that Austrian reinforcements were pouring in.

The leading journals of Germany are exceedingly violent in their attacks on the French Government, and urge the necessity of a perfect understanding between Prussia and Austria and the German States.

Popular demonstrations of sympathy and loyalty greeted the Emperor of Austria whenever he appeared in public.

The Swiss National Council had voted half a million to immediately convert all guns possessed by the Government, into the percussion principle.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 24th had arrived. The subjugation of the disturbed districts was rapidly progressing.

Nena Sahib had fled to a jungle. The details of the China news speak of short supplies, and an advance on teas.

On the 1st inst. this region of country was visited by a violent snow storm which continued but twelve hours, accompanied by a cold wind. This a very unusual occurrence for this time of year.

LATEST NEWS FROM SONORA.—By a gentleman from Sonora, who passed through Tubac yesterday, we learn that Pesqueira had retired from the siege of Mazatlan, in consequence of the arrival of 1200 men to relieve the garrison, under the command of Perez Gomez, and had gone to a place called Cosala.

Mining News.

The Sonora Exploring & Mining Company, Major S. P. Heintzelman, Pres., under the superintendence of Mr. S. H. Lathrop, is obtaining from one furnace only ten inches square, between three and four hundred ounces of silver per week. They have nearly completed extensive amalgamation works costing some thirty thousand dollars; this week they have got the first silver from these works. When in full operation they will reduce about three tons of ore in twenty-four hours. The company are working over one hundred men, most of them on the famous "Heintzelman" vein. Their main shaft is sunk seventy feet, the ore and vein continuing uniform; some of the ore yields as high as ten thousand dollars to the ton; none has been smelted yielding less than nine hundred. The poorer ore is reduced by the barrel amalgamation process.

The San Xavier Mining Company, Maj. Allen, Pres., was one of the first to commence work. The mine is situated some fifteen miles from Tucson, and near the old San Xavier Mission; it is thought to be quite rich, but has never been worked to any advantage, as the owners have given it but little or no attention, assuming that all they had to do was to send out a Mining Director who should by next stage send back silver. They have found that mining silver is quite different from mining gold.

The Santa Rita Company, Wm. Wrightson, agent, have opened the old Salero mine, once celebrated for its richness throughout this re-

gion, and are also sinking several other shafts near the Salero. Buildings are also being erected and preparations made for extensive operations.

The Patagonia Mining Company, Col. Douglass Superintendent, are progressing with fine success. They have a deep shaft sunk, and over one hundred tons of ore out of the ground.—The smelting works will soon be in operation.

The Union Exploring & Mining Company, Col. Titus, Superintendent, have two mines opened, namely the Trench and the Compadre. Both these mines were once worked by the Jesuits, with great success. The company are pushing their explorations vigorously, and have discovered several other valuable veins.

Late news from the Gila gold mines is not very encouraging. Many miners are leaving, some for California and some for Pike's Peak. Some Exploring parties have started up the Gila, hoping to find better diggings; if not disturbed by Indians, these parties will probably be successful, as there is no doubt gold on the upper waters of the Gila.

The Santa Fe Gazette contains a notice of a new concern called the "Fort Fillmore Mining Company," capital stock one million dollars, formed to work the "Stephenson mine," near Las Cruces. Major John T. Sprague, U. S. A., is President, and Joel N. Hayes, Secretary. The office of the company is at No. 34, Pine st, New York.

The Copper Mines on the Mimbres River are in active operation, with a large force. Copper, nearly pure, is being taken out in large quantities.

A new silver mine, said to very rich, has been discovered in the Papago country, about seventy miles from Tubac, and a company will soon be formed to work it.

MEXICAN HORSE THIEVES.—On the 16th ult., five Mexican horse-thieves visited the Sopori Rancho and stole five horses and one mule, belonging to C. C. Dodson and Col. Douglass. The same night a valuable horse was stolen from the Cerro Colorado mine. A party sent in pursuit succeeded in re-taking the horse stolen from Cerro Colorado, and captured two of the thieves; one, named Roques, is notorious as a bold and expert horse-thief. Both are in jail at Siroca, a town in Sonora. The horses belonging to Mr. Dodson were also captured, but left at Siroca. Nothing but the most summary measures will put a stop to these depredations by Mexican thieves. If citizens would adopt the plan of shooting, on sight, all strange and suspicious Mexicans found lurking about their premises, it would doubtless have a salutary effect.

FIGHT WITH THE MESCALARO APACHES.—The Mescalero Apaches have violated their promises made to the Indian Agent, and again commenced stealing. Lieut. Lazell, sent out from Fort Fillmore with thirty men, in pursuit of a party of Mescaleros, encountered them in Dog Canon; a fight ensued, when the troops were defeated and whipped out of the canon, having four men killed and six wounded, among the number Lieut. Lazell, who was shot through the body. It would be well, before making another glass bead and cheap calico treaty with these Indians, to give them a handsome thrashing. It is very probable that this affair will create trouble with the Coyetero and Pinal Apaches, and may cause an extensive campaign against the whole Apache Nation. There will be no permanent peace with these Indians until their country is invaded and they taught a lasting lesson of decency.

HORSE THIEF KILLED.—A Mexican horse thief, name unknown, was shot by Mr. C. B. Marshall, about ten days since. The rascal came to Marshall's Rancho riding a fine horse, which was recognized. Being ordered not to leave, he started off, when Mr. M. fired his revolver, and the man fell dead.

We are obliged to the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office for a package of rare garden seeds.